

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 5 of page 14 to read as follows:

The plate/marker/urn/or other 3D machined ferrous/non-ferrous object 10 is then immersed into an oxide bath, see step 64 in Fig. 2 as well as general illustration 66 in Fig. 6. In one preferred application, the plaque 10 is immersed in the oxide bath for a period of approximately 6-7 minutes, over the course of which the entire marker turns completely black. The oxide bath ~~66~~ 64, in combination with the varying depths of cut performed in the bronze marker during the machining stage, ultimately correlates to a color (shading) assignment for each machined location (pixel) in the finished product and which accentuates the three-dimensional surface created upon the plaque or marker 10.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 15 of page 14 to read as follows:

In a further step ~~66~~ 67 (again Fig. 2), the plaque 10 is transferred from the oxide bath to a neutralizing solution (water) and then dried. The built up oxide coating is then removed from the plaque or marker, see step 68, such as by rubbing with an abrasive Scotch-Brite® pad or other suitable abrading instrument (not shown). The applied abrasive material removes the oxide coating to reveal varying shading of the bronze, this again correlating to the depth of cut previously performed per pixel and in order to create the desired three-dimensional depiction. This is caused by the surviving oxide coating varying in tone from black to gray, and correlating to high and low areas accomplished during machining.

Please delete the existing abstract and insert the abstract on the following page.